Business Notices.

THE BONNER HAT,
For
SPRING WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
SATURDAY, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & Co.,
No. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's HATS, will this day issue the Spring style of Gentlemen's HATS, to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING STYLES.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of HATS, the high finish and fanciful of which are not excelled by the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD No. 49 Nassau st.

Business is good, the weather delightful, and the demand for the KNOX HAT greater than ever. Call early at No. 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., and make your selection.

FASHIONS.—R. T. WILDE & Co. will exhibit to the Trade, on THURSDAY, March 17, SPRING FASHIONS in SCARFS, CAPS, HEADDRESSES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS generally. R. T. WILDE & Co., No. 231 Broadway, corner Murray st.

HATTERS' PLUSH and TRIMMINGS,
of every variety,
and exclusive styles,
imported and for sale low for cash or approved paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

CANADA STRAW HATS.

A fresh consignment just received and for sale, by
BALLARD, SHUTE & Co.,
No 45 Broadway, N. Y.

TRACY'S celebrated SHIRTS made to order at the SHIRT and COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Also on hand, a large assortment of the newest styles at wholesale and retail. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

'TIS THE INTEREST of ALL to GIVE ME A CALL. The cheapest place to buy Clothing FOR CASH at Wholesale and Retail in the city. W. H. SMITH (Successor to R. R. Boughton), No. 145 Fulton-st.
P. S.—Don't forget No. 145 Fulton-st.

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We are now receiving our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA, DESSERT AND TOILET SETS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS,
and having been recently selected by our agents, who have spent the past Winter in this country to become thoroughly acquainted with the tastes of the American public, we feel confident that that they will be found
SUPERIOR TO ANY EVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET.
We invite an inspection of the above, and also of our
CHANDELIERS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE,
all of which we are determined to sell at
EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
COR. BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

WANTED.—North American Kerosene Gas Light Co., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.
Previous to removal, and until
THE 25TH OF APRIL,
We offer our entire stock of GAS FIXTURES
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From the customary rates.
Also,
A magnificent variety of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.
We have just received a few SECOND-HAND SAFES, which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 97 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also, a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
from $50 to $1,000.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced.
"We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who have been induced to buy SEWING MACHINES which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that SINGER'S MACHINES never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these machines.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
The new FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

FOE TO DEATH.
DOCTOR CURTIS'S HYGEIAN,
THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY,
FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS and all THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.
Price reduced from $10 to $5!
To accommodate the vast demand of this
ESTABLISHED FOE TO DEATH.
STEPHEN PAUL & Co.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
No. 215 Fulton-st.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC.
WEBB & ALLEN,
No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, N. Y.
Centenary Edition of the
ORATORIOS,
Messiah, Creation, Paul, &c. &c. Each 75 cents.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

RUPTURE CURED.—By MARSH & Co's Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Or COUGH LOZENGES,
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Clear and strengthen the voice of SINGERS.
Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Soothing and simple—CHILDREN use them.
Assisting Expectoration and curing Hoarseness.
"Preeminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

LACE CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
MUSLIN BORDERS.
LACE BORDERS.
VESTIBULE LACE,
&c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
KELTY BROS. & LUM, 291 Broadway.

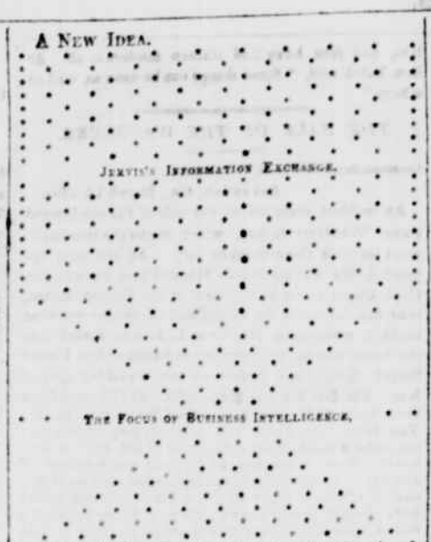
A NEW ARTICLE
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the Hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the Hair; the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 317, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

KEROSENE OILS—CAUTION.
In consequence of the continued efforts made by the manufacturers of dark-colored, strong smoking and smoky coal oils to deceive the public by calling their oils "KEROSENE," it has become necessary to notify consumers that they ought to exact from the dealer a guaranty that he is selling the genuine oil. Care, also, should be taken to avoid the numerous explosive compounds of camphene and resin oil offered in the market as COAL OIL or KEROSENE, by interested parties, for the purpose of damaging the sale of KEROSENE, which has, of late, taken the place of the many dangerous fluids heretofore in general use. Purchasers who have bought oil which they suspect to be a counterfeit of KEROSENE will confer a favor by leaving a sample at the office of the Company, with the address of the seller, and if found to be an imitation, a suit will be commenced for the illegal use of the word KEROSENE, the trade mark of the KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, No. 80 Beaver-st., N. Y.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, a large assortment of the celebrated WILDER PATENT SAFES at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depot No. 122 Water, near Wall-st., N. Y.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, and is admitted to be the best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all druggists. Infallible ONGUENT for the growth and beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINTMENT for chapped hands, lips and piles.

A NEW IDEA.



FOR REGISTERING AND DIFFUSING ALL BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE. Thousands of articles registered for sale; store fixtures, sewing machines, &c. No. 229 Broadway.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER—
The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants Fleas, Moths, Musketoes and all other Vermin and Insects.
50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

"I AM IN HEAVEN!"
Such was the joyful exclamation of a lady cured by the MAGNETIC SALVE of a distressing disease of four years. For sale by DR. S. B. SMITH, No. 512 Canal-st., near Church, by Druggists, and by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Spurious articles abroad. Look at the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping each box and pot.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,
CATARRH, SORE THROAT,
AND ALL FORMS OF CONSUMPTION
Are caused by either
A SCROFULOUS TAINT IN THE BLOOD,
BY
DERANGEMENT OR WEAKENING OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
OR
BY A GRADUAL LOSS OF VITALITY,
Either of which causes can be wholly removed, and the Patient fully restored, by Inhaling, Applying and Taking, as directed,
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
AND
J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
We have Testimonials from
The Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT of The Examiner, New-York,
The Rev. O. F. A. SPINNING, Buttermilk, New-York,
The Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.,
ISAAC V. FOWLER, esq., Postmaster, New-York,
GEORGE LAW, esq., 5th-av., New-York,
SIMEON DRAPER, esq., Banker, New-York,
WM. B. TOWNSEND, esq., Staten Island, New-York,
ROBT. B. COLEMAN, esq., St. Nicholas Hotel New-York,
SIMEON LELAND, esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York,
THURLOW WEED, esq., Albany,
JOHN M. BARNARD, esq., Boston,
And many others equally prominent. OLIVE TAR, 50 cents a bottle; POWDERS, $1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

The testimony elicited in the Stephens case yesterday exhibits a singular state of domestic morals among the family relations of the prisoner.

Our Assembly passed a Registry bill yesterday, by the handsome vote of 85 to 21—no Republican voting Nay.

Our advices from Washington indicate the probability that there will be an extra session of Congress, probably in August. The Cabinet is generally opposed to this, but Mr. Buchanan is strenuous, and the new Postmaster-General goes so far as to make the extra session a condition of his continuance in office.

The New-Jersey Legislature meets in joint convention this afternoon for the purpose of choosing a Senator in the place of Mr. William Wright, whose last noteworthy vote was in favor of raising the postage. We hope that New Jersey will henceforth be represented by men of another make, and we look to the Opposition for a beginning to-day. Should a lineal successor to Mr. Wright be elected, let them see to it that the fault is in no wise and to no extent theirs.

The steamship City of Washington brings us four days later news from Europe. Rumors of war were still rife, and it was considered doubtful whether Louis Napoleon would withdraw the French troops from the Papal States, agreeably to the request of the Pope to him and his brother of Austria. Lord Cowley had arrived at Vienna and presented his credentials, but the probable result of his mission was still a matter of conjecture. Mr. Disraeli had introduced a Parliamentary Reform bill, which a London correspondent analyzes in a letter, to be found in its proper place. Most of the journals commented upon the new measure in an antagonistic spirit, and it is not likely to become a law in its present shape. In consequence of differences of opinion respecting it, several changes had taken place in the Cabinet, and others still were likely to follow. India letters confirm the announcement of the complete pacification of Oude; and it is stated that the Nena is dead. There had been fresh disturbances at Canton, in which fifty or sixty Chinese were killed. Consols closed at 95⅛ to 95⅝. Cotton had advanced, and Breadstuffs had slightly improved.

THE CUBA SPECULATION.

The present Cuba movement, on the part of certain aspirants for the Presidency, has no doubt been suggested by the success of the Texas annexation movement as started some fifteen or sixteen years ago. It might, however, be worthy of note on the part of these political speculators, that the two persons, John C. Calhoun and John Tyler, by whom that movement was set on foot, took nothing whatever by it. Moreover, the position of things is very different now from that which led to the temporary political success of the movement for Texas annexation. Then it was a great object to unite and consolidate the South, which by dissatisfaction at seeing a Northern man President, even though so able and respectable as Martin Van Buren, and by the subsequent election of General Harrison had been greatly cut up and divided. It was the tendency of the Texas annexation question to this result that contributed mainly to the success of the Texan annexation, if it did not entirely produce it. At that time the Democratic party had throughout the North, and especially in this State, a great deal of strength, while its backers were ready to make very great concessions rather than separate from the party. Even though some individuals might be driven off, a certain number of the Northern States were thought to be secure, and these, with the united South, would be able to carry the day. Still it was a very risky experiment, and came very near failure. The friends of Mr. Van Buren were indeed pacified for the moment by pitching Cass, head and shoulders, out of the Baltimore Convention—an operation to which the old gentleman submitted with characteristic meekness—and by certain arrangements entered into as to the future distribution of the spoils; but had it not been for the wrongheadedness of certain good people of this State, who mistook a sort of personal spite against Henry Clay for antipathy to Slavery, Polk would have failed of his election, and the Annexationists of that political success which was dependent upon it.

The position of things now is altogether different. It is very difficult to see what political strength is to be gained by this movement either at the South or at the North. In the first place, the South is already as much consolidated as, under our institutions and with the tendency of communities to split into parties, it is possible for it to be. This Cuba movement, instead of further consolidating the South, is certain, on the other hand, to introduce a new source of division. The result, on the whole, of the Texas annexation scheme, and of the events to which it gave rise, has led to very serious doubts on the part of the thinking men of the South, whether anything was gained by that operation. The Mexican war, it is seen at once, must be reckoned a mere bagatelle, compared with the war certain to follow upon an attempt by force to annex Cuba. It is also perceived that the annexation of Cuba would give new strength to the agitation for the revival of the African slave-trade, by which the value of the slave property in the country is so seriously compromised. For these and other reasons this agitation of the question of annexing Cuba, so far from further uniting the South is pretty certain to have a decided effect the other way. At the North its results cannot possibly be otherwise than disastrous. The Sham Democratic party in these parts is already reduced to a low ebb. They cannot afford to lose a single man. It is doubtful if at present they can carry a single Northern State, California excepted, and, without a certain number of Northern States, the Union of the South avails them nothing. The fillibustering part of the population, for which alone this Cuba project has any attractions, belongs to the Sham Democracy already. In the time of the Texas negotiation, it was a great point to secure the aid of the bruisers of Tammany Hall, because they could be used, as they were very effectually used, in controling the decent section of the party, and compelling them, against their own better judgments, to follow the annexation lead. This operation cannot be repeated now, at least not to any purpose. The thing now to be accomplished is not to browbeat the still small remaining decent section of the party into acquiesence, for they are quite ready to acquiesce without any browbeating. The thing needed is to get back into the ranks of the party, if possible, enough of the decent people who have been driven out of it in years past to give it some chance of success at the polls. Those persons who have already been driven out of the party by the bravadoes and domineering insolence of the fillibusters, are not likely to be enticed back again by further demonstrations of the same sort. It will take something more than speeches like that of Mr. Senator Brown, delivered in Tammany Hall, to secure to the Sham Democracy the electoral votes of the State of New-York. Little of spirit as there is left in the Sham Democratic party of the North, indications are not wanting of a degree of feverish restlessness at the new demands now made. Its leaders, having already bankrupted themselves at home to keep up the credit of the party at the South, are evidently far from satisfied at being thus called upon to make new sacrifices of the same sort. They perceive but too plainly that, whether or not this movement may operate toward the consolidation of the South, it does certainly tend in an eminent degree toward the consolidation of the North, and that of a sort very little favorable to the hopes and wishes of the Sham Democracy.

OUR YOUNG MEN.

We doubt whether any other country exhibits a larger amount or proportion of useless talent, of misdirected energy, than ours. Our clever young men in fearful superabundance addict themselves to Law, to Physic, to Commerce, mainly because there seem the only pursuits which promise wealth and distinction. Hazardous as merchandising is known to be, long and toilsome as is the path to eminence and fortune at the bar or in medicine, these seem to most of our aspiring youth the only unofficial avenues to fame and fortune; hence they are uniformly, ruinously crowded. There has been no day of the last forty years in which there were not four times as many trying to live by Trade in this country as were needed in that occupation—twice as many as could possibly succeed. Hence the fatal expansion and looseness of Mercantile Credit; hence the failure of at least nine-tenths of all who engage in Traffic. To fail is as natural an end to a mercantile career in this country as to be killed is to the soldier enlisted for life. If a man opens a store, the ready inquiry is, "How long will he last?" and he who escapes bankruptcy for so long as ten years, does well—better than the average. We could name country villages which have had their fifteen or twenty mercantile firms in the course of the last thirty years and broken them all within two or three; and of these not one has retired with a competence. One is trading yet and solvent; two, perhaps, have retired or removed, losers, but not broken; the rest have gone the way of all American traders—or so nearly all that the exceptions help to prove the rule. Of the young men who will this year embark in trade, it is safe to say that three-fourths will want a National Bankrupt Law within the next ten years, and another eighth within twenty. But they cannot break so fast that others will not scramble for their places. Thousands of new concerns will be opened this year, to be closed as thousands were in 1857-8. It were idle to remonstrate against this tendency—the thing to be done is to countervail it.

Of the need of good Farmers among us, we have frequently spoken. We will let no one quarrel with us as to what constitutes a good farmer, since we concede that every tiller of the soil who grows large average crops pretty uniformly, makes his farm richer each year, and realizes a profit therefrom, is of the right sort, though he has no knowledge of and no faith in science, never saw a drain-tile, and believes the education which suffices for an ox good enough for a farmer. That there is a deplorable deficiency of good farmers, even of this sort, is shown by the fact that the average yield of our farms is diminishing—that of Wheat being hardly half so much as it was fifty years ago; while in England and Scotland it has nearly doubled during the same period. Attribute this falling off to whatever insect or other mischief you may, we are sure that bad culture—the exhaustion from the sod of certain elements essential to Wheat—is the real and principal cause. That the midge has destroyed the growing wheat on thousands of acres of virgin soil, does not shake our conviction that, had Wheat been grown but once in four years throughout our country, with a proper treatment of soil and rotation of crops intermediately, we should have suffered comparatively little by rust, or blight, or insects. The Hessian fly came to us (as is supposed) from Europe; but compared with this country Europe suffers very little from this and all other destroyers. Man was not made to be baffled and defeated by a worm; but if the worm is allowed to have the field to himself, the man has no right to complain. We hold that if half our capable, clear-seeing, ambitious young men were to devote to Agriculture the energy, enterprise and knowledge that they now give to Trade and the Professions, they would greatly bless those left in stores or offices, render our farming generally more efficient and successful than it now is, and add Millions to the annual product and aggregate wealth of the country.

But, beyond this, there opens a vast, inviting field for talent and enterprise in Manufactures, to which we would invite the attention of our Young Men.

This country has become the largest market on earth for Fabrics, in proportion to its population. It is rapidly increasing in population and consumption. Whoever among us knows how to make almost anything well and cheaply need not look abroad for a market. We buy more Broadcloth annually than any other nation, yet we do not make one yard in a hundred of it; while we make Cassimeres, De Laines, Prints, Drills, Flannels, Counterpanes and many other fabrics, so cheaply as to defy foreign competition. Of Hosiery we have extensive consumers, and hardly anything can be simpler than its manufacture; yet we import the great bulk of what we consume, while exporting none of our own production. In short, there are scores of opportunities on every side for embarking in Manufactures with a moral certainty of immediate success and ultimate wealth.

Nor do we need capital, as is often asserted. There is capital enough in this country, and readiness to invest it, if its owners can but be sure that it will be wisely employed. Our greatest deficiency is in practical knowledge. Were ten thousand of our young men thoroughly qualified to direct and manage manufactories, there would be room for them all. Mills and improved water-powers sell at ruinous rates, in good part because there are few or none qualified by training and experience to make the most of them. Had one fourth of our youth who have been sent to college during the last ten years been sent instead to the best manufactories of the Old World, there to study and master the most approved methods of spinning, weaving, dyeing, &c., our National wealth would have been far greater than it is, and our Labor more generally employed and more liberally remunerated. May we not hope that the immediate future will correct the error of the past?

CHANCES OF THE IMPENDING WAR.

The most zealous friends of peace in Europe are begining to abandon the last faint hope that peace will be maintained, and in place of discussing the possibility of a pacific settlement, they now debate the chances of success for the future belligerents. We may, then, be allowed to continue our observations on the military character of the valley of the Po, and on the chances it may offer to the maneuvers of a French and Sardinian and an Austrian army opposed to each other.

We have already described the strong position of the Austrians on the Mincio and Adige. Let us now turn to the other side. The Po, in its general course west to east, makes one considerable bend, flowing for about sixteen miles from north-west to south-east, after which it resumes its eastward direction. This bend is on Sardinian territory, about 25 miles from the Austrian frontier. At its northern angle the Sesia, running southward from the Alps, at its southern angle, the Bormida running northward from the Apennines, join the Po. Numerous smaller streams join either of these rivers near their junction with the main stream, so that the country west of them offers on the map, the spectacle of a vast system of water courses, all tending from the amphitheater of mountains surrounding Piedmont on three sides, to one common center, similar to the radii drawn from the periphery of a circle to its central point. This is the strong defensive position of Piedmont, and it was well recognized as such by Napoleon; but, neglected by him as well as by the Sardinian Government which succeeded the French dominion, it was never organized for defense until after the disasters of 1849. Even then the defensive works were so slowly and sparingly erected that at the present moment they are incomplete, and works which ought to have a masonry scarp and counter-scarp, are at this moment being constructed as simple field works, in order to be ready for defense in the Spring.

On the Po, about four miles above the junction of the Sesia, is situated Casale, which has been and is now being fortified so as to form the support of the northern or left wing of the position. At the junction of the Tanaro and the Bormida, eight miles above the junction of the latter with the Po, is Alessandria, the strongest fortress in Piedmont, and now being made the central point of a large intrenched camp, covering the southern or right wing of the position. The distance between the two towns is sixteen miles, and the Po runs in front of the road joining them, at a distance of about five or six miles. The left wing of an army camping in this position is covered first by the Sesia, and secondly by Casale and the Po; the right wing is covered by Alessandria and by the rivers Orba, Bormida, Belbo, and Tanaro, all of which form a junction close to Alessandria. The front is covered by the bend of the Po.

If Sardinia concentrates her army of 80,000 to 90,000 men in this position, she will have some 50,000 men disposable for active operations, and ready to fall on the flanks of any army attempting to turn the position by Novi and Acqui on the south, or by Vercelli on the north. Turin may, therefore, be considered as well covered by this position, especially as this capital has a citadel requiring regular siege before it can be taken, and no army turning such a position could conduct a siege without having first dislodged the Piedmontese army from its intrenched camp. But the position of Casale and Alessandria has one weak point; it has no depth, and its rear is completely uncovered. The Austrians, between the Mincio and Adige, have a square covered by four fortresses, one at each corner; the Piedmontese, on the Po and Bormida, have a line with two fortresses at each flank, and a well-defended front, but their rear is completely open. Now, to turn Alessandria by the south would be hazardous, and comparatively useless; but Casale can be turned on the north, if not by Vercelli, at least by Sesto Calende, Novara, Biella, Santia and Crescentino; and, if a superior army pass the Po, above Casale, and attack the rear of the Piedmontese, they are at once compelled to give up the advantages of a strongly intrenched position, and to fight in the open field. It would be the counterpart of Marengo, though on the opposite side of the Bormida.

Having thus described the two bases of operation in the basin of the Po, that of the Austrians in a former article, that of the Franco-Piedmontese in the above remarks, let us next consider in what use they may be turned. A glance at the map shows that the whole north-eastern part of the Alpine chain belonging to Switzerland, from Geneva to within a mile of the Stelvio Pass, is neutral territory to begin with, until one or the other of the belligerents thinks proper to violate it. As the Swiss now-a-days muster a pretty strong force for defensive purposes, it is not likely that such a thing would be done at the very beginning of the war. We shall, therefore, for the present, consider Switzerland as really neutral and inaccessible to either party. In that case, the French have but four ways of getting into Piedmont. The army of Lyons will have to pass by Savoy and the Mont Cenis. A smaller corps may pass by Briançon and the Mont Genèvre; both will emerge from the mountains, and unite at Turin. The army concentrated in Provence may, in part, march from Toulon by Nice and the Col di Tenda; in part it may embark at Toulon and be steamed to Genoa in far shorter time. Both these bodies have their point of concentration at Alessandria. There are a few more roads, but they are either unfit for the passage of large bodies of troops, or subordinate to those named, leading to the same points of concentration.

The disposition of the French army of Italy, for we may now venture to call it by this name, has already been made, in accordance with this state of things. The two main points of concentration are Lyons and Toulon, with a smaller corps in the valley of the Rhine between the two, ready to advance by Briançon. In order rapidly to concentrate a strong French army in the valley of the Po, behind Alessandria and Casale, it is in fact necessary that all the above routes should be used; the strongest corps coming by Lyons and Mont Cenis, the weakest by Briançon and Mont Genèvre, and as large a portion as possible of the army of Provence being forwarded to Genoa by water; for while a corps marching from the Var by the Col di Tenda will require above ten days to march to Alessandria, it may go by water from Toulon to Genoa in twenty-four hours, and thence reach Alessandria in three forced or four easy marches.

Now, supposing, as we are bound to do, that Austria will declare war as soon as a French battalion passes into Piedmont, what course can her army of Italy pursue? It may remain in Lombardy, await, with arms grounded, the concentration of 200,000 Frenchmen and 50,000 Piedmontese, and then retire before them to its base of operations on the Mincio, abandoning all Lombardy. This course would dishearten the Austrian troops, and flush their opponents with success bought unexpectedly cheap. Or it may await the attack of the French and Piedmontese in the open plains of Lombardy; in that case it would be beaten by superior numbers, having but 120,000 men to oppose to twice that strength, and, besides, be hampered by the Italian insurrection which would break out all over the country. It might, indeed, reach its fortresses, but that splendid base of operations would be reduced to a barren defensive, the offensive strength of the field army being gone. The great purpose for which that system of fortresses was created, to serve as a base to a weaker army for successful and sheltered attack upon a stronger one, would be completely destroyed, until support could arrive from the interior of Austria; and during that time Peschiera might fall, Legnago might fall, and the communications through the Venetian territory would certainly be lost. Either of the courses considered would be disadvantageous, and indeed inadmissible, unless dictated by stern necessity. But there remains another course.

The Austrians can bring into the field at least 120,000 men. If they chose their moment well, they have nothing to oppose them but the 90,000 Piedmontese, 50,000 of whom alone can take the field. The French arrive by four routes, all verging toward Alessandria. The angles comprised between these four routes, between a line drawn from Mont Cenis to Alessandria, and from Genoa to Alessandria, amount together to about 140 degrees; thus a mutual coöperation of the different French corps, while yet unconcentrated, is completely out of the question. Now, if the Austrians choose their time well—and we have seen in 1848 and '49 that they can do so—and march upon the Piedmontese base of operations, attacking it either in front or turning it by the north, we venture to say, with all respect for the bravery of the Piedmontese army, that the Sardinians would stand but a poor chance against superior numbers of Austrians; and, once the Piedmontese were driven from the field and reduced to a passive defense of their fortresses, the Austrians might attack with superior forces every French corps singly as it debouched from the Alps or the Appenines; and even if compelled to retreat, their retreat would be secure, so long as Switzerland's neutrality covered their northern flank, and the army, on arriving at Mantua, would still be fit for an active, offensive defense of its base of operations.

Another chance for the Austrians would be to take position about Tortona and await the arrival of the French column from Genoa on its march to Alessandria, when it must offer its flank to the Austrians. But this would be but a lame kind of offensive, for the French might remain quiet at Genoa till the other columns were concentrated at Alessandria, in which case the Austrians would not only be completely outdone, but even liable to be cut off from the Mincio and Adige.

Supposing the Austrians were beaten, and had to retreat toward their base of operations; the French, as soon as they advance beyond Milan, are liable to be turned. The Stelvio road leads from the Tyrol straight to Milan, by the valley of the Adda; the Tonale road by the valley of the Oglio, and the Guidicaria road by that of the Chiese. Both lead into the heart of Lombardy, and to the rear of any army attacking the Mincio from the west. By the Tyrol, Austria turns all Lombardo-Venetia, and, if the requisite preparations are made, may prepare for her enemies any day a Marengo in the Lombard plains. So long as Switzerland remains neutral, no such stratagem can be played upon her while she attacks Piedmont.

Thus the offensive is what, in the present state of matters in Italy, will suit Austria best. To march right into the midst of an army while in the act of concentration, is one of the most splendid of those grand maneuvers of modern warfare which Napoleon knew so well how to execute. Upon none did he execute it with greater success than upon the Austrians; witness Montenotte, Millesimo, Mondori and Dego, witness Abensberg and Eckmuhl. That they have learned it from him, they have brilliantly proved at Somma, Campagna, and Custozza, and above all, at Novara. The same maneuver would, therefore, seem to be most congenial to Austrian warfare now; and, although it will require great vigilance and nice timing, yet the Austrians will let immense chances of success escape out of their hands, if they confine themselves to a mere defense of their territories.

PARAGRAPHS VERSUS PISTOLS.

Mr. Senator Ely has introduced into the Legislature a bill intended for the especial relief of journalists, providing that "no publication by a "newspaper concerning a person elected to office "by the people shall be deemed libelous." This, thus far, is excellent. But the rest of Mr Ely's bill is startling, if not portentous. It cuts off the damaged party from rebutters, surrebutters, declarations, justifications, and the luxury of long lawyers' bills; it saves we poor people of the newspapers from the agony of writs and the wretchedness of prolonged litigation; but what a vision of assault, battery, wounds, fractures, knock-downs, bloody noses and cracked crowns does it conjure up! Because it goes on to provide that if anybody thinks that we have libeled him, he may, without fear of the law, come into our office and break, not merely our head, which is not of much consequence, but also the heads of all the gentlemen who assist us in the production of THE TRIBUNE. Unless the editor of a journal in such case be personally maimed or deprived of life, Mr. Senator Ely's bill gives him no remedy. He must take his flogging, and find what consolation he can, for his bruises and his sores, in a mind conscious of rectitude, and a heart devoted to the public good.

Now, if Mr. Senator Ely's bill passes, and we have not a word to say against its passage, we shall adopt startling measures. There are in our office about twenty desks. Upon every desk, beside inkstand, and glue pots, and file and scissors, will repose a revolver. Under every desk will slumber, terrible in its sleep, a revolver. Where there are now peaceful files of papers, will be seen files of muskets. We shall be compelled to maintain a commissary, a private arsenal, and a personal powder magazine. We give Mr. Senator Ely notice that we shall do this. We do not intend to be maimed, if we can help it. Should the bill pass, propositions for the fortification of this office will be entertained at all proper hours.

The last accounts from the Paraguay expedition represent the steamers Fulton, Water Witch and Harriet Lane, with the brigs Dolphin, Perry and Bainbridge in tow, as having touched at Rosario on their way up Rio Parana. This is a small town some two hundred miles above Buenos Ayres, belonging to the State of Santa Fé of the Argentine Republic. The object of stopping there, a procedure which seems to have alarmed the inhabitants, was to obtain coal, which being furnished, the vessels proceeded up the river. They have also in company a merchant vessel loaded with coal. This advanced squadron, it will be recollected, has Mr. Bowlin, the Commissioner, on board, and the object is to ascend the Paraguay, not now for the purpose of fighting, but first to try negotiation. The rest of the fleet remains, meanwhile, at Montevideo. The only State of that vicinity from which any good will to the expedition was expected, was Buenos Ayres, but even there the favorable disposition which seemed at first to prevail, is rapidly passing away. These South American States, forgetting for the time their late jealousies and hatred, seem inclined to look upon us as a common enemy.

Upon the question what reception will Lopez give to Mr. Bowlin no new light is thrown. If the Commissioner is moderate in his demands, and not too overbearing in his conduct, a peaceful settlement would seem to be easy. But Mr. Bowlin must not take as a model his own manner of managing the Panama Riot controversy.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

Both sides of the Boston Post-Office question were argued before Postmaster-General Holt today, but the decision was reserved. Mr. Capen was absent from the discussion, in consequence of indisposition.

The President is still inclined to call an extra session, though he is opposed by most of the Cabinet, and especially by Secretaries Cobb and Thompson. He told Senator Gwin recently that a proclamation would be issued on the 18th inst., calling a session on the 22d of August. Mr. Holt makes this a positive condition of his remaining in the Cabinet.

Senators Gwin, Lane, Smith and Clingman, and Mr. McKibbin, are detained here, awaiting the decision. Mr. Gwin leaves to-morrow, but will learn the purpose of the Cabinet before starting. Mr. Broderick goes by way of Tehuantepec.

Lieut. Mullin is ordered to the Pacific to superintend the construction of a military road from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, to Walla Walla, on the Columbia, for which Congress appropriated $100,000. It is to penetrate the heart of the country which has been the scene of Indian hostilities recently. When peace shall be better assured, Gen. Harney will relinquish the command there and return East.

The impression now prevails that the Grand Jury will find a bill against Mr. Butterworth, as an accessory to Mr. Sickles.

Senator John Bell left for Tennessee this evening. His departure from Washington is greatly regretted in all political and social circles.

Mr. Holt will order a special agent to investigate the charges against Mr. Westcott, the Postmaster at Philadelphia.

The accounts of the Napier ball are still unsettled. Owing to a difference between the self-appointed managers and Mr. Willard of the Hotel, he latter contending that the number of complimentary tickets was increased without authority, after he had assumed the subscription list in reembursment of his expenses.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

The Union this morning, in an authoritative article on "our Mexican and Central American relations" says: